

Panaji, 1st June, 1978 (Jyaistha 11, 1900)

SERIES I No. 9



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Finance Department (Revenue and Control)

Notification

Fin(R & C)/2-36/AR/29/78

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1978, (5 of 1978) the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby appoints the 1st day of June 1978 as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force throughout the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

E. N. Rodrigues, Under Secretary (Finance).

Panaji, 31st May, 1978.

Law Department (Legal Advice)

Notification

LD/BILL/2/78

The following Act which was passed by the Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu on 29-4-1978 is hereby published for general information of the public.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 25th May, 1978.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 1978

(Act No. 8 of 1978) [29-4-1978]

AN

ACT

further to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty Act, 1964.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 1978.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Insertion of new section 10A.*—After section 10 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Excise Duty Act, 1964 (5 of 1964), the following shall be inserted namely:

"10A. Prohibition of publication of advertisements relating to liquor.—(1) No person shall advertise in any manner or form, whatsoever, or distribute any advertisement or other matter relating to liquor,—

(a) which solicits the use of or offers any liquor; or

(b) which is calculated to or is likely to encourage or incite any individual or class of individuals or the public generally to commit an offence under this Act or to commit a breach of or to evade the provision of any rule, regulation or order made thereunder or the conditions of any licence, permit, pass or authorisation granted thereunder.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to:—

(a) catalogues or price lists which may be generally or specially approved by the Commissioner in this behalf;

(b) any other advertisement or matter which the Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, generally or specially exempt from the operation of this section.”

Secretariat,

K. C. D. GANGWANI

Panaji,

Secretary to the Government of

24th May, 1978

Goa, Daman and Diu

Law Department (Legal Advice)

Notification

LD/2533/78

The following Central Acts namely:—

1. The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978 (Act No. 13 of 1978), 2. The Interest Act, 1978 (Act No. 14 of 1978) and 3. The Children (Amendment) Act, 1978 (Act No. 15 of 1978) which were recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 31-3-1978 and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section I dated 1-4-1978 are hereby republished for general information of the public.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 11th May, 1978.

The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

CHAPTER I
Preliminary

Sections

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II

Acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Company

3. Transfer to and vesting in the Central Government of the undertakings of the Company.
4. General effect of vesting.
5. Company to be liable for certain prior liabilities.
6. Vesting of the undertakings of the Company in the State Government of Gujarat.
7. Power of State Government to direct vesting of the undertakings of the Company in a Government company.

CHAPTER III

Payment of amounts

8. Payment of amount.
9. Payment of further amount.

CHAPTER IV

Managements, etc., of the undertakings of the Company

10. Management, etc., of the undertakings of the Company.
11. Duty to deliver possession of property acquired and documents relating thereto.
12. Accounts to be rendered by the Company or any other person.
13. Accounts.

CHAPTER V

Provisions relating to the employees of the Company

14. Employment of certain employees to continue.
15. Provident fund and other funds.

CHAPTER VI

Commissioner of Payments

16. Appointment of Commissioner of Payments.
17. Payment by the Central Government to the Commissioner.
18. Certain powers of the Central Government or State Government or Government company.
19. Claims to be made to the Commissioner.
20. Priority of claims.
21. Examination of claims.
22. Admission or rejection of claims.
23. Disbursement of amount by the Commissioner to claimants.
24. Disbursement of amounts to the Company.
25. Undisbursed or unclaimed amount to be deposited to the general revenue account.
26. Assumption of liability.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

27. Act to have overriding effect.
28. Provision relating to contracts.
29. Transfer of assets, etc., to be void in certain cases.

Sections

30. Protection of action taken in good faith.
31. Penalties.
32. Offences by companies.
33. Delegation of powers.
34. Power of Central Government to make rules.
35. Power to remove difficulties.
36. Declaration as to the policy of the State.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978

**AN
ACT**

to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Hindustan Tractors Limited, Vishwamitri, Vadodara, for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to meet the needs of the general public and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Whereas Hindustan Tractors Limited, Vishwamitri, Vadodara, are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of tractors which are vital to meet the needs of the general public;

And Whereas the management of the undertakings of Hindustan Tractors Limited was conducted in a manner highly detrimental to the public interest and had suffered heavy losses;

And Whereas the management of the undertakings of Hindustan Tractors Limited was taken over by the Central Government under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

65 of 1951.

And Whereas it is necessary to acquire the undertakings of Hindustan Tractors Limited to ensure the continuance of the production of goods which are vital to meet the needs of the general public;

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1978.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1978.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appointed day” means the 1st day of April, 1978;

(b) “Authorised Controller” means the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, which took over the management of the undertakings.

kings of the Company by virtue of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development No. S.O. 137(E)/18A/IDRA/73, dated the 12th March, 1973, made under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

65 of 1951.

(c) "bank" means —

(i) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955;

23 of 1955.

(ii) a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959;

38 of 1959.

(iii) a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;

5 of 1970.

(iv) any other bank, being a scheduled bank as defined in clause (e) of section 2 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

2 of 1934.

(d) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Payments appointed under section 16;

(e) "Company" means Hindustan Tractors Limited, being a company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956, and having its registered office at Vishwamitri, Vadodara;

1 of 1956.

(f) "Custodian" means the Custodian appointed under sub-section (3) of section 10 to take over, or carry on, the management of the undertakings of the Company;

(g) "date of taking over" means the date on which the management of the undertakings of the Company was taken over by the Authorised Controller;

(h) "Government company" has the meaning assigned to it by section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

1 of 1956.

(i) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(k) "specified date" means such date as the Central Government may, for the purpose of any provision of this Act, by notification, specify and different dates may be specified for different provisions of this Act;

(l) "State Government" means the State Government of Gujarat;

(m) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Companies Act, 1956, shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

1 of 1956.

CHAPTER II

Acquisition and Transfer of the Undertakings of the Company

3. Transfer to and vesting in the Central Government of the undertakings of the Company. — On the appointed day, the undertakings of the Company, and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, shall, by virtue of this

Act, stand transferred to, and shall vest in, the Central Government.

4. General effect of vesting. — (1) The undertakings of the Company referred to in section 3 shall be deemed to include all assets, rights, lease-holds, powers, authorities and privileges, and all property, movable and immovable, including lands, buildings, workshops, stores, instruments, machinery and equipment, bank balances, cash balances, cash on hand, reserve funds, investments and book debts and all other rights and interests in, or arising out of, such property as were immediately before the appointed day in the ownership, possession, power or control of the Company, whether within or outside India, and all books of account, registers and all other documents of whatever nature relating thereto and shall be deemed to include the liabilities and obligations specified in sub-section (2) of section 5.

(2) All property as aforesaid which have vested in the Central Government under section 3 shall, by force of such vesting, be freed and discharged from any trust, obligation, mortgage, charge, lien and all other encumbrances affecting them, and any attachment, injunction, decree or order of any court, tribunal, officer or other authority restricting the use of such property in any manner shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

(3) Where any licence or other instrument in relation to the undertakings of the Company had been granted at any time before the appointed day, to the Company by the Central Government, a State Government or any other authority, the Central Government, the State Government of Gujarat or, as the case may be, the Government company in which the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings have vested under section 7, shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to be substituted in such licence or other instrument in place of the Company referred to therein as if such licence or other instrument had been granted to it and shall hold such licence or the undertakings or any part thereof specified in such other instrument for the remainder of the period for which the Company would have held such licence or undertakings or any part thereof under such other instrument.

(4) Every mortgagee of any property which has vested under this Act in the Central Government and every person holding any charge, lien or other interest in, or in relation to, any such property, shall give, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, an intimation to the Commissioner of such mortgage, charge, lien or other interest.

(5) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the mortgagee of any property referred to in sub-section (4) or any other person holding any charge, lien or other interest in, or in relation to, any such property shall be entitled to claim, in accordance with his rights and interests, payment of the mortgage money or other dues, in whole or in part, out of the amounts specified in section 8, and also out of the monies determined under section 9, but no such mortgage, charge, lien or other interest shall be enforceable against any property which has vested in the Central Government.

(6) If, on the appointed day, any suit, appeal or other proceeding of whatever nature in relation to any matter specified in sub-section (2) of section 5

in respect of the undertakings of the Company instituted or preferred by or against the Company is pending, the same shall not abate, be discontinued or be, in any way, prejudicially affected by reason of the transfer of the undertakings of the Company or of anything contained in this Act, but the suit, appeal or other proceeding may be continued, prosecuted or enforced by or against the Central Government, or the State Government, or where the undertakings of the Company are directed, under section 7, to vest in a Government company, that Government company.

5. Company to be liable for certain prior liabilities. — (1) Every liability other than the liability specified in sub-section (2), of the Company in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be the liability of the Company and shall be enforceable against it and not against the Central Government, or the State Government, or where the undertakings of the Company are directed, under section 7, to vest in a Government company, against that Government company.

(2) Any liability arising in respect of —

(a) loans advanced by the Central Government or the State Government, or both, to the Company (together with interest due thereon), on or after the date of taking over;

(b) loans advanced by a bank to the Company (together with interest due thereon) on or after the date of taking over;

(c) loans advanced by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited to the Company (together with interest due thereon) on or after the date of taking over;

(d) wages, salaries and other dues of employees of the Company and the dues on account of any deduction made from wages and salaries and other dues of employees, relating to any period commencing on and from the date of taking over;

(e) any debt incurred by the Company during any period commencing on and from the date of taking over, not being a debt falling under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) or specified in Category I of the Schedule;

shall, on and from the appointed day, be the liability of the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company aforesaid and shall be discharged by the Central Government or the State Government, or the Government company aforesaid as and when repayment of such loans becomes due or as and when such wages, salaries and other dues and debt become due and payable.

(3) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,—

(a) save as otherwise expressly provided in this section or in any other provision of this Act, no liability, including any liability arising out of any guarantee given by the State Government in respect of any loan or advance given to the Company but not including the liability specified in sub-section (2), of the Company in relation to its undertakings in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government, or the State Government, or where the undertakings of the Company are di-

rected, under section 7, to vest in a Government company, against that Government company;

(b) no award, decree or order of any court, tribunal, officer or other authority in relation to the undertakings of the Company, passed after the appointed day, in respect of any matter, claim or dispute, not being a matter, claim or dispute in relation to any matter referred to in sub-section (2), which arose before that day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government, or the State Government, or where the undertakings of the Company are directed, under section 7, to vest in a Government company, against that Government company;

(c) no liability incurred by the Company before the appointed day, for the contravention of any provision of law for the time being in force, shall be enforceable against the Central Government, or the State Government, or where the undertakings of the Company are directed, under section 7, to vest in a Government company, against that Government company.

6. Vesting of the undertakings of the Company in the State Government of Gujarat. — (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 3 and 4, the Central Government shall, as soon as may be, after the commencement of this Act, direct, by notification, that the undertakings of the Company, and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, which have vested in the Central Government under section 3 and such of the liabilities of the Company as are specified in sub-section (2) of section 5, shall, instead of continuing to vest in the Central Government, vest in the State Government of Gujarat either on the date of the notification or on such earlier or later date (not being a date earlier than the appointed day) as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Where the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings and the liabilities of the Company specified in sub-section (2) of section 5 vest in the State Government under sub-section (1), the State Government shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the owner in relation to such undertakings, and all the rights and liabilities of the Central Government in relation to such undertakings shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the rights and liabilities, respectively, of the State Government.

7. Power of State Government to direct vesting of the undertakings of the Company in a Government Company. — (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 3, 4 and 6, the State Government may, if it is satisfied that a Government company is willing to comply, or has complied, with such terms and conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, direct, by notification, that the undertakings of the Company, and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings and such of the liabilities of the Company as are specified in sub-section (2) of section 5, which have vested in the Central Government under section 3 and thereafter in the State Government under section 6, shall instead of continuing to vest in the State Government, vest in the Government company either on the date of the notification or on such earlier or later

date (not being a date earlier than the appointed day) as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Where the right, title and interest, and the liabilities specified in sub-section (2) of section 5, of the Company in relation to its undertakings vest in a Government company under sub-section (1), the Government company shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the owner in relation to such undertakings, and all the rights and liabilities of the Central Government or the State Government in relation to such undertakings shall, on and from the date of such vesting, be deemed to have become the rights and liabilities, respectively, of the Government company.

CHAPTER III

Payment of Amounts

8. Payment of amount. — For the transfer to, and vesting in, the Central Government, under section 3, of the undertakings of the Company and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, there shall be given by the Central Government to the Company, in cash, and in the manner specified in Chapter VI, an amount of rupees one hundred and fifty lakhs.

9. Payment of further amount. — (1) For the deprivation of the Company of the management of its undertakings, there shall be given to the Company by the Central Government an amount calculated at the rate of rupees, fifty thousand per annum for the period commencing on the date of taking over and ending on the appointed day.

(2) The amount specified in section 8 and the amount determined under sub-section (1) shall carry simple interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the period commencing on the appointed day and ending on the date on which payment of such amounts is made by the Central Government to the Commissioner.

(3) The amounts determined in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be given by the Central Government to the Company in addition to the amount specified in section 8.

CHAPTER IV

Management, etc., of the undertakings of the Company

10. Management, etc., of the undertakings of the Company. — (1) The State Government in which the undertakings of the Company and the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings vested under section 6 shall be entitled to exercise all such powers and do all such things as the Company is authorised to exercise and do in relation to its undertakings.

(2) The general superintendence, direction, control and management of the affairs and business of the undertakings of the Company, the right, title and interest in relation to which have vested under section 3 in the Central Government and, under section 6, in the State Government, shall,—

(a) where a direction has been made by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 7, vest in the Government company specified in such direction; or

(b) where no such direction has been made by the State Government, vest in one or more Custodians appointed under sub-section (3),

and thereupon the Government company so specified or the Custodian so appointed shall be entitled to exercise all such powers and do all such things as the Company is authorised to exercise and do in relation to its undertakings.

(3) The State Government may appoint one or more individuals of a Government company as the Custodian of the undertakings of the Company in relation to which no direction has been made by it under sub-section (1) of section 7.

11. Duty to deliver possession of property acquired and documents relating thereto. — (1) On the vesting of the management of the undertakings of the Company in the State Government under section 6, every person in whose possession or custody or under whose control any property referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4 may be, shall deliver the property to the State Government forthwith.

(2) Any person, who on the appointed day has in his possession or under his control any books, documents or other papers relating to the undertakings of the Company which has vested in the State Government under section 6 and which belong to the Company, or, would have so belonged if the undertakings of the Company had not vested in the State Government, shall be liable to account for the said books, documents or other papers to the State Government and shall deliver them up to the State Government.

(3) The State Government may take, or cause to be taken, all necessary steps for securing possession of all properties which have vested in that Government under this Act.

(4) The Central Government may issue such directions as it may deem desirable in the circumstances of the case to the State Government as to its powers and duties and the State Government may also, if it so desires, apply to the Central Government at any time for instructions as to the manner in which the management of the undertakings of the Company shall be conducted by it or in relation to any other matter arising in the course of such management.

(5) On the vesting of the management of the undertakings of the Company in a Government company or in the Custodian, the provisions of sub-sections (1) to (4) shall apply to, or in relation to, the Government company or the Custodian, as the case may be, as they apply to, or in relation to, the State Government, subject to the modification that the references to the State Government shall be construed as references to the Government company or the Custodian, as the case may be.

12. Accounts to be rendered by the Company or any other person. — (1) Where, in pursuance of any decree, order or injunction of any court or otherwise,—

(a) the Authorised Controller was, after the date of taking over and before the appointed day; and

(b) the Central Government, the State Government, or the Government company, as the case may be, is on or after the appointed day,

prevented from taking over the management of any part of the undertakings of the Company, the Company, or any other person in possession, custody or control of such part, shall, within sixty days from the appointed day, render accounts to the State Government or the Government company in relation to the period commencing on the date of taking over and ending on the date on which such part was or is handed over to the Authorised Controller or, as the case may be, the Central Government, the State Government, or the Government company, with regard to the—

(i) assets and stores of the undertakings or any part thereof, acquired, utilised or sold during the said period; and

(ii) income derived by the Company or any other person from the undertakings or any part thereof during the said period.

(2) If, on examination of the accounts referred to in sub-section (1), any income or other moneys is or are found to have been derived by the Company or any other person from such undertakings or any part thereof during the period referred to in that sub-section or any other moneys are found to be payable, such income or other moneys shall be recoverable by the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company from the Company or such other person, as the case may be, and from the amount payable under this Act to the Company and the debt due to the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company on this account shall rank as an unsecured debt.

(3) If no account is rendered by the Company or such other person in respect of the undertakings or any part thereof within the period referred to in sub-section (1) or if the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company, as the case may be, has any reason to believe that the account rendered by the Company or such other person is incorrect or false in any material particular, the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company may refer the matter to the Commissioner and thereupon the Commissioner shall determine the income derived by the Company or such other person from such undertakings or any part thereof during the period referred to in sub-section (1) and take steps to recover the said income or other moneys from the Company or such other person and from the amount payable to the Company under this Act as if the debt due to the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company on this account were an unsecured debt.

(4) No mortgage, charge, lien or other encumbrance in relation to the undertakings of the Company or any part thereof shall be binding on the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company, if such mortgage, charge, lien or other encumbrance was created, at any time during the period in which the Authorised Controller was, and the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company, as the case may be, is, prevented, by any decree, order or injunction of any court or otherwise, from taking over the management of the undertakings or any part thereof.

13. *Accounts.*—The Custodian shall maintain accounts of the undertakings

of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

1 of 1956.

CHAPTER V

Provisions relating to the employees of the Company

14. *Employment of certain employees to continue.*

—(1) Every person who has been, immediately before the appointed day, employed in any of the undertakings of the Company shall become, on and from the appointed day or such later date, as the case may be, an employee of the State Government or, as the case may be, of the Government company in which the right, title and interest of the Company in relation to its undertakings, have vested under this Act, and shall hold office or service under the State Government, or the Government company, as the case may be, with the same rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to him if there had been no such vesting and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment under the State Government, or the Government company, as the case may be, is duly terminated or until his remuneration and other conditions of service are duly altered by the State Government, or by the Government company, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,

14 of 1947.

or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other person employed in any of the undertakings of the Company to the State Government, or the Government company, shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority.

(3) Where, under the terms of any contract of service or otherwise, any person, whose services become transferred to the State Government, or the Government company, by reason of the provisions of this Act, is entitled to any arrears of salary or wages or any payment for any leave not availed of or any other payment, not being payment by way of gratuity or pension, such person may, except to the extent of such liability which has been taken over by the Central Government or the State Government or the Government company under sub-section (2) of section 5, enforce his claim against the Company, by which he was employed immediately before such transfer but not against the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company.

15. *Provident fund and other funds.*—Where moneys representing provident fund, superannuation fund, welfare fund or other fund for the benefit of the persons employed in any of the undertakings of the Company have vested in an authority established under any law for the time being in force, such moneys shall continue to vest in such authority for the benefit of the said persons.

CHAPTER VI

Commissioner of Payments

16. *Appointment of Commissioner of Payments.*

—(1) The Central Government shall, for the pur-

pose of disbursing the amounts payable to the Company under sections 8 and 9, by notification, appoint a Commissioner of Payments.

(2) The Central Government may appoint such other persons as it may think fit to assist the Commissioner and thereupon the Commissioner may authorise one or more of such persons also to exercise all or any of the powers exercisable by him under this Act and different persons may be authorised to exercise different powers.

(3) Any person authorised by the Commissioner to exercise any of the powers exercisable by the Commissioner may exercise those powers in the same manner and with the same effect as if they have been conferred on that person directly by this Act and not by way of authorisation.

(4) The salaries and allowances of the Commissioner and other persons appointed under this section shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

17. Payment by the Central Government to the Commissioner. — (1) The Central Government shall, within thirty days from the specified date, pay, in cash, to the Commissioner, for payment to the Company —

(a) an amount equal to the amount specified in section 8, and

(b) an amount equal to the amount payable to the Company under section 9.

(2) A deposit account shall be opened by the Central Government in favour of the Commissioner, in the Public Account of India, and every amount paid under this Act to the Commissioner shall be deposited by him to the credit of the said deposit account and thereafter the said deposit account shall be operated by the Commissioner.

(3) The interest accruing on the amounts standing to the credit of the deposit account referred to in sub-section (2) shall enure to the benefit of the Company.

18. Certain powers of the Central Government or State Government or Government Company. — (1) The Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive up to the specified date, to the exclusion of all other persons, any money due to the Company, in relation to its undertakings which have vested in the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, realised after the appointed day notwithstanding that the realisation pertains to a period prior to the appointed day.

(2) The Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, as the case may be, may make a claim to the Commissioner with regard to every payment made by it after the appointed day for discharging any liability of the Company, not being any liability specified in sub-section (2) of section 5, in relation to any period prior to the appointed day; and every such claim shall have priority in accordance with the priorities attaching, under this Act, to the matter in relation to which such liability has been discharged by the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the liabilities of the Company in respect of any transaction prior to the appointed day, which have not been discharged on or before the specified date, shall be the liabilities of the Company.

19. Claims to be made to the Commissioner. — Every person having a claim against the Company shall prefer such claim before the Commissioner within thirty days from the specified date:

Provided that if the Commissioner is satisfied that the claimant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the claim within the said period of thirty days, he may entertain the claim within a further period of thirty days and not thereafter.

20. Priority of claims. — The claims arising out of the matters specified in the Schedule shall have priorities in accordance with the following principles, namely: —

(a) Category I shall have precedence over all other Categories and Category II shall have precedence over Category III, and so on;

(b) the claims specified in each of the Categories, except Category III, shall rank equally and be paid in full, but, if the amount is insufficient to meet such claims in full, they shall abate in equal proportions and be paid accordingly;

(c) the liabilities specified in Category III shall be discharged, subject to the priorities specified in this section, in accordance with the terms of the secured loans and the priority, *inter se*, of such loans; and

(d) the question of discharging any liability with regard to a matter specified in a lower Category shall arise only if a surplus is left after meeting all the liabilities specified in the immediately higher Category.

21. Examination of claims. — (1) On receipt of the claims made under section 19, the Commissioner shall arrange the claims in the order of priorities specified in the Schedule and examine the same in accordance with such order of priorities.

(2) If, on examination of the claims, the Commissioner is of opinion that the amount paid to him under this Act is not sufficient to meet the liabilities specified in any lower Category, he shall not be required to examine the claims in respect of such lower Category.

22. Admission or rejection of claims. — (1) After examining the claims with reference to the priorities set out in the Schedule, the Commissioner shall fix a date on or before which every claimant shall file the proof of his claim failing which he will be excluded from the benefit of the disbursement made by the Commissioner.

(2) Not less than fourteen days' notice of the date so fixed shall be given by advertisement in one issue of a daily newspaper in the English language and in one issue of such daily newspaper in the regional language as the Commissioner may consider suitable, and every such notice shall call upon the claimant to file the proof of his claim with the Commissioner within the time specified in the advertisement.

(3) Every claimant who fails to file the proof of his claim within the time specified by the Commissioner shall be excluded from the disbursements made by the Commissioner.

(4) The Commissioner shall, after such investigation as may, in his opinion, be necessary and after giving the Company an opportunity of refuting the claim and after giving the claimant a reasonable opportunity of being heard, in writing, admit or reject the claim in whole or in part.

(5) The Commissioner shall have the power to regulate his own procedure in all matters arising out of the discharge of his functions, including the place or places at which he will hold his sittings and shall, for the purpose of making an investigation under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely: —

5 of 1908.

- (a) the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and examining him on oath;
- (b) the discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;
- (c) the reception of evidence on affidavits;
- (d) the issuing of any commission for the examination of witnesses.

(6) Any investigation before the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

45 of 1860.
2 of 1974.

(7) A claimant who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner may prefer an appeal against the decision to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the registered office of the Company is situated:

Provided that where a person who is a Judge of a High Court is appointed to be the Commissioner, the appeal shall lie to the High Court of Gujarat, and such appeal shall be heard and disposed of by not less than two Judges of that High Court.

23. Disbursement of amount by the Commissioner to claimants. — After admitting a claim under this Act, the amount due in respect of such claim shall be paid by the Commissioner to the person or persons to whom such sums are due, and, on such payment, the liability of the Company in respect of such claim shall stand discharged.

24. Disbursement of amounts to the Company. — (1) If, out of the monies paid to him in relation to the undertakings of the Company, there is a balance left after meeting the liabilities as specified in the Schedule, the Commissioner shall disburse such balance to the Company.

(2) Where the possession of any machinery, equipment or other property, has vested in the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Gov-

ernment company, under this Act, but such machinery, equipment or other property does not belong to the Company, it shall be lawful for the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company to continue to possess such machinery or equipment or other property on the same terms and conditions under which they were possessed by the Company immediately before the appointed day.

25. Undisbursed or unclaimed amount to be deposited to the general revenue account. — Any money paid to the Commissioner which remains undisbursed or unclaimed for a period of three years from the last day on which the disbursement was made shall be transferred by the Commissioner to the general revenue account of the Central Government; but a claim to any money so transferred may be preferred to the Central Government by the person entitled to such payment and shall be dealt with as if such transfer had not been made, the order, if any, for payment of the claim being treated as an order for the refund of the revenue.

26. Assumption of liability. — (1) Where any liability of the Company arising out of any item specified in Category I, Category II, and Category III of the Schedule is not discharged fully by the Commissioner out of the amount paid to him under this Act, the Commissioner, shall intimate in writing to the Central Government the extent of that liability which remains undischarged and that liability shall be assumed by the Central Government.

(2) On the vesting of the undertakings of the Company in the State Government or the Government company under this Act, the liability assumed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) shall be the liability of the State Government or the Government company, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

27. Act to have overriding effect. — The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law, other than this Act, or in any decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority.

28. Provision relating to contracts. — (1) Every contract entered into by the Company in relation to its undertakings before the date of taking over for any service, sale or supply, and in force immediately before the appointed day, shall, on and from the expiry of one hundred and eight days from the appointed day, cease to have effect unless such contract is, before the expiry of that period, ratified, in writing, by the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, and, in ratifying such contract, the Central Government, the State Government, or the Government company, as the case may be, may make such alterations or modifications therein as it may think fit.

(2) Every contract entered into by the Company, or the Authorised Controller on behalf of the Company, in relation to its undertakings, on or after the date of taking over for any service, sale or supply and in force immediately before the appointed day

shall remain in force, unless such contract is terminated or modified or altered by the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company, as the case may be, within a period of one hundred and eighty days from the appointed day.

(3) The Central Government, the State Government or the Government company, as the case may be, shall not refuse to ratify, terminate, modify or alter a contract under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) —

(a) unless it is satisfied that such contract is unduly onerous or has been entered into in bad faith or is detrimental to the interests of the undertakings of the Company; and

(b) except after giving to the parties to such contract a reasonable opportunity of being heard and recording in writing its reasons for refusal to ratify the contract or for terminating the contract or for making any alteration or modification therein.

29. Transfer of assets, etc., to be void in certain cases. — (1) Except with the prior approval of the Central Government, the State Government or the Government company, neither the Company nor any other person in possession of the undertakings of the Company or any part thereof the management or the possession of which could not be taken over by the Authorised Controller or the Central Government or the State Government or the Government company by reason of any decree, order or injunction of any court or otherwise shall, on and from the appointed day, transfer by sale, mortgage or otherwise any property or other assets forming part of the undertakings of the Company and any such transfer, without such prior approval, shall be void and inoperative.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

30. Protection of action taken in good faith. — (1) No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer of that Government, or the Custodian, or the State Government, or the Government company, or any officer of the State Government or the Government company or other person authorised by the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer or other employee of that Government, or the State Government, or the Custodian or the Government company, or any officer or other employee of the State Government or of the Government company or other person authorised by the State Government, or the Government company, for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

31. Penalties. — Any person who,—

(a) having in his possession, custody or control any property forming part of any undertaking of the Company, wrongfully withholds such property

from the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company; or

(b) wrongfully obtains possession of, or retains, any property forming part of any undertaking of the Company or wilfully withholds or fails to furnish to the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, or any person or body of persons specified by that Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, any document relating to such undertaking which may be in his possession, custody or control or fails to deliver to the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company or any person or body of persons specified by the Central Government, or the State Government, or the Government company, any assets, books of account, registers or other documents in his possession, custody or control, relating to the undertaking of the Company; or

(c) wrongfully removes or destroys any property forming part of any undertaking of the Company or prefers any claim under this Act which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false or grossly inaccurate,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

32. Offences by companies. — (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary, or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

33. Delegation of powers. — (1) The Central Government may, by notification, direct that all or any of the powers exercisable by it under this Act, other than the power conferred by section 34, may also be exercised by such person or persons as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Whenever any delegation of power is made under sub-section (1), the person to whom such

power has been delegated shall act under the direction, control and supervision of the Central Government.

34. Power of Central Government to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the time within which, and the manner in which, an intimation shall be given to the Commissioner under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(b) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

35. Power to remove difficulties.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, remove the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the appointed day.

36. Declaration as to the policy of the State.—It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) of article 39 of the Constitution.

Explanation.—In this section, "State" has the same meaning as in article 12 of the Constitution.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 5, 20, 21, 22, 24 and 26)

Order of Priorities for the Discharge of Liabilities of the Company

PART A

Post-take-over management period

Category I

Loans advanced by the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation for carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations.

PART B

Pre-take-over management period

Category II

Arrears in relation to the provident fund, salaries, wages and other amounts due to the employees of the Company.

Category III

Secured loans.

Category IV

Revenue, taxes, cesses, rates or any other dues to the Central Government, a State Government, a Local Authority or a State Electricity Board.

Category V

(i) Any credit availed of by the Company for the purpose of carrying on any trading or manufacturing operations.

(ii) Any other dues.

The Interest Act, 1978

AN

ACT

to consolidate and amend the law relating to the allowance of interest in certain cases.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Interest Act, 1978.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "court" includes a tribunal and an arbitrator;

(b) "current rate of interest" means the highest of the maximum rates at which interest may be paid on different classes of deposits (other than those maintained in savings account or those maintained by charitable or religious institutions) by different classes of scheduled banks in accordance with the directions given or issued to banking companies generally by the Reserve Bank of India under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

10 of 1949.

Explanation.—In this clause, "scheduled bank" means a bank, not being a co-operative bank, transacting any

business authorised by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; 10 of 1949.

(c) "debt" means any liability for an ascertained sum of money and includes a debt payable in kind, but does not include a judgement debt;

(d) "personal injuries" includes any disease and any impairment of a person's physical or mental condition;

(e) all other words and expressions used herein but not defined and defined in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act. 2 of 1934.

3. Power of court to allow interest. — (1) In any proceedings for the recovery of any debt or damages or in any proceedings in which a claim for interest in respect of any debt or damages already paid is made, the court may, if it thinks fit, allow interest to the person entitled to the debt or damages or to the person making such claim, as the case may be, at a rate not exceeding the current rate of interest, for the whole or part of the following period, that is to say,—

(a) if the proceedings relate to a debt payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, then, from the date when the debt is payable to the date of institution of the proceedings;

(b) if the proceedings do not relate to any such debt, then, from the date mentioned in this regard in a written notice given by the person entitled or the person making the claim to the person liable that interest will be claimed, to the date of institution of the proceedings:

Provided that where the amount of the debt or damages has been repaid before the institution of the proceedings, interest shall not be allowed under this section for the period after such repayment.

(2) Where, in any such proceedings as are mentioned in sub-section (1),—

(a) judgment, order or award is given for a sum which, apart from interest on damages, exceeds four thousand rupees, and

(b) the sum represents or includes damages in respect of personal injuries to the plaintiff or any other person or in respect of a person's death,

then, the power conferred by that sub-section shall be exercised so as to include in that sum interest on those damages or on such part of them as the court considers appropriate for the whole or part of the period from the date mentioned in the notice to the date of institution of the proceedings, unless the court is satisfied that there are special reasons why no interest should be given in respect of those damages.

(3) Nothing in this section,—

(a) shall apply in relation to—

(i) any debt or damages upon which interest is payable as of right, by virtue of any agreement; or 26 of 1881.

(ii) any debt or damages upon which payment of interest is barred, by virtue of an express agreement; 5 of 1908.

(b) shall affect—

(i) the compensation recoverable for the dis-honour of a bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, as defined in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; or

(ii) the provisions of rule 2 of Order II of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;

(c) shall empower the court to award interest upon interest.

4. Interest payable under certain enactments. —

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3, interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is payable by virtue of any enactment or other rule of law or usage having the force of law.

(2) Notwithstanding as aforesaid, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the court shall, in each of the following cases, allow interest from the date specified below to the date of institution of the proceedings at such rate as the court may consider reasonable, unless the court is satisfied that there are special reasons why interest should not be allowed, namely:—

(a) where money or other property has been deposited as security for the performance of an obligation imposed by law or contract, from the date of the deposit;

(b) where the obligation to pay money or restore any property arises by virtue of a fiduciary relationship, from the date of the cause of action;

(c) where money or other property is obtained or retained by fraud, from the date of the cause of action;

(d) where the claim is for dower or maintenance, from the date of the cause of action.

5. Section 34 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to apply. — Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section 34 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. 5 of 1908.

6. Repeal and saving. — (1) As from the commencement of this Act, the Interest Act, 1839 and any other law corresponding thereto in force in any State immediately before such commencement shall stand repealed. 32 of 1839.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any suit or other legal proceeding pending at the commencement of this Act and the provisions of the corresponding law applicable immediately before such commencement shall, notwithstanding the repeal of such law by sub-section (1), continue to apply to such suit or other legal proceeding.

(3) The mention of particular matters in sub-section (2) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect of repeal. 10 of 1897.

The Children (Amendment) Act, 1978

AN

ACT

to amend the Children Act, 1960.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Children (Amendment) Act, 1978.

(2) It shall come into force in any Union territory on such date as the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Substitution of references to "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898" by references to "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973".*—

Throughout the Children Act, 1960 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, for the words and figures "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898", wherever they occur, the words and figures "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 2.*— In section 2 of the principal Act,—

(i) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(jj) "fit person" or "fit institution" means any person or institution (not being a police station or jail) found fit by the competent authority to receive and take care of a child entrusted to his or its care and protection on the terms and conditions specified by the competent authority;';

(ii) in sub-clause (iii) of clause (l), after the word "unfit", the words "or unable" shall be inserted;

(iii) after clause (n), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(nn) "place of safety" means any place or institution (not being a police station or jail), the person in charge of which is willing temporarily to receive and take care of a child and which in the opinion of the competent authority may be a place of safety for the child;';

(iv) in clause (r), for the words "fit person", the words "fit person or fit institution" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 4.*— In section 4 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words and figures "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on a magistrate of the first class", the words and figures "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, on a Metropolitan Magistrate or, as the case may be, a Judicial Magistrate of the first class" shall be substituted.

60 of 1960.

5 of 1898.

2 of 1974.

5. *Amendment of section 5.*— In section 5 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A children's court shall consist of such number of Metropolitan Magistrates or Judicial Magistrates of the first class, as the case may be, forming a Bench as the Administrator thinks fit to appoint, of whom one shall be designated as the principal magistrate; and every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, on a Metropolitan Magistrate or, as the case may be, a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

2 of 1974.

(3) Every children's court shall be assisted by a panel of two honorary social workers possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed, of whom at least one shall be a woman, and such panel shall be appointed by the Administrator.".

6. *Amendment of section 6.*— In section 6 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "senior magistrate, the words "principal magistrate" shall be substituted.7. *Amendment of section 7.*— In section 7 of the principal Act,—

(i) to sub-section (1), the following provisos shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that a Board or a children's court may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary so to do having regard to the circumstances of the case, transfer any proceedings to any children's court or Board, as the case may be:

Provided further that where there is any difference of opinion between a Board and a children's court regarding the transfer of any proceedings under the first proviso, it shall be referred to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or, as the case may be, the Chief Judicial Magistrate for decision, and in a case where the District Magistrate is functioning as a Board or a children's court, such difference of opinion shall be referred to the Court of Session, and the decision of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate or, as the case may be, the Court of Session on such reference shall be final.";

(ii) in sub-section (2), for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class, as the case may be.".

8. *Amendment of section 9.*— In section 9 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (3), the words "to ensure all round growth and development of his personality" shall be added at the end;

(ii) in sub-section (4), after the words "children's homes", the words ", including the standards and the nature of services to be maintained by them," shall be inserted.

9. Amendment of section 10. — In section 10 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (3), the words "to ensure all round growth and development of his personality" shall be added at the end;

(ii) in sub-section (4), after the words "special schools", the words ", including the standards and the nature of services to be maintained by them," shall be inserted.

10. Amendment of section 11. — In section 11 of the principal Act, in sub-section (4), after the words "observation homes", the words ", including the standards and the nature of services to be maintained by them," shall be inserted.

11. Substitution of new section for section 12. — For section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"12. After-care organisations. — The Administrator may, by rules made under this Act, provide—

(a) for the establishment or recognition of after-care organisations and the powers that may be exercised by them for effectively carrying out their functions under this Act;

(b) for a scheme of after-care programme to be followed by such after-care organisations for the purpose of taking care of children after they leave children's homes or special schools and for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life;

(c) for the preparation and submission of a report by the probation officer in respect of each child prior to his discharge from a children's home or special school, as the case may be, regarding the necessity and nature of after-care of such child, the period of such after-care, supervision thereof and for the submission of a report by the probation officer on the progress of each such child;

(d) for the standards and the nature of services to be maintained by such after-care organisations;

(e) for such other matters as may be necessary for the purpose of effectively carrying out the scheme of after-care programme of children."

12. Amendment of sections 14, 17 and 18. — In sub-section (2) of section 14, section 17 and sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 18 of the principal Act, after the words "observation home", the words "or a place of safety" shall be inserted.

13. Amendment of section 15. — In sub-section (3) of section 15 of the principal Act,—

(i) in the opening portion, after the words "observation home", the words "or a place of safety" shall be inserted;

(ii) in the proviso, after the word "unfit", the words "or unable" shall be inserted.

14. Amendment of section 24. — In section 24 of the principal Act, in sub-sections (1) and (2), for the words and figures "section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898", the words and figures "section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" shall be substituted.

5 of 1898.

2 of 1974.

15. Amendment of section 28. — In section 28 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), in clause (b), after the words "police officers", the words "and legal practitioners" shall be inserted;

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) No legal practitioner shall be entitled to appear before a Board in any case or proceeding before it, except with the special permission of that Board."

16. Amendment of section 50. — In section 50 of the principal Act, in sub-sections (3) and (4), for the words and figures "section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898", the words and figures "section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" shall be substituted.

5 of 1898.

2 of 1974.

17. Amendment of section 55. — In section 55 of the principal Act, for the words and figures "Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898", the words and figures "Chapter XXXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" shall be substituted.

5 of 1898.

2 of 1974.

18. Amendment of section 58. — In section 58 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words, figures and letter "section 29B and section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898", the words and figures "section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" shall be substituted.

5 of 1898.

2 of 1974.

19. Amendment of section 59. — In section 59 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2),—

(a) in clause (d), the words "and the standards and the nature of services to be maintained by them" shall be added at the end;

(b) in clause (g), the words and figures "and such other matters as are referred to in section 12" shall be added at the end;

(c) in clause (m),—

(1) for the words "fit person", the words "fit person or fit institution" shall be substituted;

(2) for the word "persons", the words "persons or institutions" shall be substituted;

(ii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter

have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”.

Notification

LD/9/57/78

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Goa, Daman and Diu

(Extension of the Provincial Insolvency Act) Act, 1967 (1 of 1968), the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby appoints the 1st day of June, 1978, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

By order and in the name of the Administrator
of Goa, Daman and Diu.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 31st May, 1978.